

2b. ***Tovara filiformis*** (Thunb.) Nakai var. ***kachina*** (Nieuwland) comb. nov.

Tovara virginiana var. *kachina* Nieuwland in Am. Midl. Nat. 2: 182. 1912; Steward in Contr. Gray Herb. no. 88: 14. 1930.

A tall herb 45–60 cm. high, more densely strigose throughout than in var. *filiformis*; leaves chartaceous, obovate-lanceolate, 9–16.5 cm. long, 2–2.5 cm. broad, densely long-strigose on both surfaces; petioles and sheaths densely brown hirsute-strigose.

Upper Burma and southwestern China, in thickets and forests at altitudes of 2,000–3,000 meters.

BURMA:—Upper Burma: *S. Mokin* in 1897 (US, type), *G. Forrest 26374* (US). CHINA:—Kweichow: *O. Schoch 409* (GH, US).

3. ***Tovara apcönsis*** (Elmer) comb. nov.

Polygonum apoënsse Elmer, Leaf. Philip. Bot. 8: 2796. 1915; Merr. Enum. Philip. Fl. Pl. 2: 121. 1923. *Tovara virginiana* var. *apoënsis* Steward in Contr. Gray Herb. no. 88: 14. *pl. IC*. 1930.

An erect plant, 40–60 cm. high; rhizome slender; stems terete, the young stems yellowish-strigose; sheaths submembranaceous, cylindric, 1–1.5 cm. long, yellowish-brown strigose especially toward the margins, the margins bristly; leaf-blades submembranaceous, obovate to obovate-oblong, 5–8 cm. long, 2–3.5 cm. broad, bluntly acute at apex, cuneate at base, entire at margins, dark green and glabrate above, much lighter and minutely puberulent or subglabrate beneath, the costa puberulent on both surfaces, the main lateral veins about 7–11 per side; petioles 1.2–2 cm. long, deeply canaliculate above, short-strigose beneath, ciliate upon the upper lateral margins. Inflorescence racemose, usually unbranched, rarely 2- or 3-branched at base, subterminal, erect, ascending, varying greatly in length from 10 to 30 cm. long or even longer, very slender, the flowers usually 1–3-fascicled, scattered, 0.5–1 per cm. of the rachis, the rachis puberulent; ocreole 3 mm. long, glabrous within, yellowish-brown ciliate without and along the upper margin; pedicels stout, 2 mm. long, glabrous; calyx deep purple-red, about 3.5 mm. long, scarcely enlarging in fruit; ovary obovoid, 0.75 mm. long, glabrous, the styles 2, fleshy, glabrous.

Philippine Islands, in Mindanao only, in rich soils of open glens of dense forests at about 1,250 meters.

PHILIPPINES:—Mindanao: *A. D. E. Elmer 10954* (US, isotype), *R. J. Alvarez 25230* (US).

This species is generally a smaller plant than *T. filiformis* and with its smaller leaves more cuneate and attenuate at the base. The inflorescence is also more sparsely branched, and the flowers much more scattered.

GLYCERIA SEPTENTRIONALIS AND *G. ACUTIFLORA* IN LEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Lamprey River which, in its lower course, passes through the townships of Epping, Lee, Durham, and Newmarket has proved to be a good collecting area for the botanist. In Epping one of the best stations that A. A. Eaton knew for *Isoetes* was the broad pond-like part of the stream back of the dam in West Epping. In Lee below Wadleigh's Falls is a

turbulent stretch of the Lamprey where the author and some associates in June 1946 collected the first reported *Podostemum* in New Hampshire.¹ In July of that year the same persons collected there among other midsummer maturing species, an assemblage of grasses. Two *Glycerias*, in particular, growing in shallow water, prove to be of interest. One, *G. acutiflora* Torr., according to all reliable recent literature reaches the northeastern limit of its range in New Hampshire. No specimen of it from that area was to be found in the collections of the New England Botanical Club and the solitary New Hampshire specimen in the Gray Herbarium is that of F. W. Batchelder from Manchester in Hillsborough County. The Lamprey River occurrence then would seem to be the most outlying northeastern station for the species.

Of more real significance is the other *Glyceria* found at the same time, *G. septentrionalis* Hitchcock. It appears that there are no previous authentic records or specimens of it from northeast of Massachusetts in the United States. A single specimen, No. 78 of Louis Arsène collected on August 26, 1901 in the vicinity of Savoyard on the Island of St. Pierre, was originally called *Glyceria borealis* but has been identified recently as *G. septentrionalis* at the Gray Herbarium.

The suite of specimens from Lee, in general, all display the most fundamental taxonomic characteristics of the species as it is described in recent standard treatments and also in most respects match authentic herbarium material. The spikelets, for example, are nearly sessile in the axils of the panicle-branches; the glumes are relatively large and evident (as compared to those of *G. borealis*); the faintly nerved and coriaceous lemmas are finely pubescent all over, not just on the nerves, and the paleas somewhat exceed them. Nonetheless, the Lamprey River specimens are not quite typical. Fernald² describes the leaf-blades as obtuse. They seem to be essentially acute in our material. Chase³ in the Key to *Glyceria* distinguishes *G. septentrionalis* from *G. fluitans* by the fact that the former has lemmas not tinged with purple while the latter has the lemmas

¹ RHODORA 50: 209-211. 1948.

² Fernald, M. L. Manual of Botany, 8th Edition, 113, 1950.

³ Chase, Agnes. Manual of the Grasses of the United States, 2nd Ed. Revised U. S. D. A. Misc. Publ. 200, p. 82, 1951.

purple-tinged near their tips. Our specimens are certainly not *G. fluitans* despite the fact that the lemmas have purplish markings toward their tips.

Specimens of both *G. acutiflora* and *G. septentrionalis* from Lee have been deposited in the Herbaria of the New England Botanical Club and of the University of New Hampshire.

It is apparent that more intensive collecting of *Glyceria* § *Fluitantes* should be carried on in southern New Hampshire.—A. R. HODGDON, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Durham, New Hampshire.

A NEW COLOR FORM OF *POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA*.—***Polygala paucifolia*** Willd., forma **caerulea**, forma nova. A forma typica recedit corolla caerulea. Corolla caerulean blue; otherwise like the species. Mixed oak and pine woods, R. J. Eaton, Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 19, 1951. Type deposited in Herbarium, New England Botanical Club. Abundant in a nearly pure colony in an area of about one square rod and well distributed among typical plants of the species over an acre or more.

Although this color form was collected at a station discovered by A. W. Hosmer at least fifty years ago, apparently it has never been described. The color of fresh material is slightly darker than that of *Phlox divaricata* L., but of the same quality of blue. Compared with *Viola papilionacea* Pursh, it is a lighter tint and lacks any trace of purple. Herbarium specimens of typical *P. paucifolia*, *P. paucifolia* f. *caerulea*, *Viola papilionacea* and *Phlox divaricata* were pressed and dried in the same folder. The typical red form of the *Polygala* showed little if any change, but f. *caerulea* and the *Phlox* faded to a pale bluish white, in contrast to the much darker *Viola*.—R. J. EATON, LINCOLN, MASSACHUSETTS.

PERSISTENCE OF COLOR FORMS OF *POLYGALA PAUCIFOLIA*.—The type station in Sudbury, Massachusetts, for *Polygala paucifolia* f. *caerulea* R. J. Eaton was discovered by A. W. Hosmer of Concord. He died in 1903. Therefore, it must be fifty years old and presumably much older still. I first learned of its existence this year from my friend, Joseph P. Richardson, formerly of Concord, who told me where to look for it. He said it had been pointed out to him by Mr. Hosmer in the late 1890's and at that time was abundant in patches in an area of an acre or so.